

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer on the Humours.*
SECRETIST. *n. f.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets.
 Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*
SECRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret.*] Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; not so as to be known. *Shakespeare.*
 Give him this letter, do it *secretly*.
 Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryd.*
 Now *secretly* with inward grief the pin'd;
 Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*
 Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*
SECRETNESS. *n. f.* [from *secret.*]
 1. State of being hidden.
 2. Quality of keeping a secret.
 I could mutter up
 My giants and my witches too,
 Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*
SECRETOREY. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion.
 All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretoy*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Roy.*
SECT. *n. f.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *seclando*.]
 1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.
 We'll wear out,
 In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
 That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakef. King Lear.*
 The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon's Essays.*
 The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause
 So far from their own will as to the laws,
 You for their umpire and their synod take. *Dryden.*
 The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*
 A *sect* of free thinkers is a sum of ciphers. *Bentley.*
 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.
 Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion. *Shakef. Othello.*
SECTARISM. *n. f.* [from *secta*.] Disposition to petty *sects* in opposition to things established.
 Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*
SECTARY. *n. f.* [*sectaire*, French; from *secta*.]
 1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.
 My lord, you are a *sectary*,
 That's the plain truth. *Shakef.*
 Romish catholic tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bac.*
 The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*
 2. A follower; a pupil.
 The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
 That want to be the world's chief ornament,
 And learned imps that want to shoot up still,
 They under keep. *Spenser.*
SECTATOR. *n. f.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.
 Hereof the wiser fort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Ruleigh.*
SECTION. *n. f.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of cutting or dividing.
 In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Watson.*
 2. A part divided from the rest.
 A small and distinct part of a writing or book.
 Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*
 The production of volatile salts I reserve 'till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*
 Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*
SECTOR. *n. f.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.
Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs,

polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematics, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle, bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*
SECULAR. *adj.* [*secularis*, Latin; *seculier*, French.]
 1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.
 This in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hobbes.*
 Then shall they seek 't' avail themselves of names,
 Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning still to act
 By spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules.
 Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease to the clergy both *secular* and regular. *Temple.*
 In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*
 3. [Secular, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secl* or century.
 The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*
SECULARITY. *n. f.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.
 Little and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
TO SECULARIZE. *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular*.]
 1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
 2. To make worldly.
SECULARLY. *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.
SECULARNESS. *n. f.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.
SECUNDINE. *n. f.* [*secundines*, *secundes*, Fr. *secundae*, viz. *partu quod uscentem infantem sequuntur*. Answ.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.
 The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 Future ages lie
 Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*
 If the fetus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundine*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Rap.*
SECURE. *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]
 1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured.
 Confidence then bore thee on *secure*
 To meet no danger. *Milton.*
 One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd. *Dryden.*
 In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
 Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryden.*
 But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes;
 The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*
 We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure* of the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*
 The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*
 It concerns the most *secure* of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Regin.*
 2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.
 3. Free from danger; safe.
 Let us not then suspect our happy state,
 As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton.*
 Messias next,
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
 In pomp appears. *Dryden.*
 4. It has sometimes of before the object in all its senses; but more properly from before evil, or the cause of evil.
 Happly too *secure* of our discharge
 From penalty. *Milton.*
Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
 In my small pinnacle I can sail. *Dryden's Horat.*
TO SECURE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
 1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.
 Nothing left
 That might his happy fate *secure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton.*
 I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
 Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secure* his flight;
 Ev'n then *secure* him, when I fought with joy
 The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*
 Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*
 Truth

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*
 That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*
 Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
 She drops her arms to gain the field:
Secure her conquest by her flight,
 And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*
 Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Brown.*
 2. To protect; to make safe.
 Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logic, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*
 3. To insure.
 4. To make fast.
SECURELY. *adv.* [from *secure*.] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.
 Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
 In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
 'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spenser.*
 'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,
 A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
 The knight oppos'd. *Shakef. Tralus and Crissida.*
 His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. *Milton.*
 A soul that can *securely* death defy,
 And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden's Juven.*
 We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
 And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
 From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
 And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*
 Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Altebury.*
SECUREMENT. *n. f.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.
 They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securment* from it. *Brown.*
SECURITY. *n. f.* [*securitas*, Fr. *securus*, Lat. from *secure*.]
 1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.
 Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp fence of their stings. *Rayward.*
 2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.
 There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies *secure*; but *securitas* enough to make fellowships accurst. *Shakespeare.*
 How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,
 Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
 Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
 That he might sin with more *security*. *Davies.*
 3. Protection; defence.
 If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson.*
 4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing.
 When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts xvii 9.*
 It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*
 Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift's Examiner.*
 The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 5. Safety; certainty.
 Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*
SEDAN. *n. f.* [from *sedes*, Latin.] A kind of portable coach; a chair.
 Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
 Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
 And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*
 By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament and *sedan*, exceeding 12 l. 1 s. 10 d. halfpenny, should pay 30 s. in the hundred pound value. *Arbutnot.*
SEDATIVE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; undisturbed; untroubled; serene.
 With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,
 Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*
 Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*
SEDATIVELY. *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance.
 That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke.*
SEDATENESS. *n. f.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison on the War.*
SEDENTARINESS. *n. f.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.
SEDENTARY. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, French; *sedentarius*, Italian; *seclarius*, from *sedes*, Latin.]
 1. Puffed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.
 A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, cruffles the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. *Harris on Consumptions.*
 The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.
 The *sedentary* earth,
 That better might with far less compass move,
 Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
 Her end without least motion. *Milton.*
 'Till length of years
 And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
 To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton's Agonistes.*
 The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Addison's Spectator.*
SEDGE. *n. f.* [*scæge*, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg*.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.
 'T' one layeth for turf and for *sedge*. *Tusser.*
 The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
 Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
 But when his fair course is not hindered,
 He makes sweet music with th' enamel'd stones,
 Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
 He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
 And so by many winding nooks he strays,
 With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shakespeare.*
 Adonis, painted by a running brook,
 And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
 Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
 Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. *Shakespeare.*
 In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*
 He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*
 My bonds I brake,
 Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
 Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*
 Niphates, with inverted urn,
 And drooping *sedges*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*
SEBGY. *adj.* [from *sedes*.] Overgrown with narrow flags.
 On the gentle Severn's *sed* bank,
 In single opposition, hand to hand,
 He did confound the best part of an hour,
 In changing hardiment with great Clendower. *Shak. H. IV.*
 Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
 But fear'd the fate of Simois would return:
 Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedge* bed,
 And thrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*
SEDIMENT. *n. f.* [*sediment*, French; *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.
 The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South's Sermons.*
 That matter sunk not down 'till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*
SEDITION. *n. f.* [*sedition*, Fr. *seditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.
 That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
 And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shak. H. VI.*
 In footing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,
 The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition*. *Shak. Coriolan.*
SEDITIONARY. *adj.* [*seditionarius*, Fr. *seditionarius*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.
 The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
 Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
 Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *seditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*
 Thou return'st
 From flight, *seditious* angel.
 But if she has deform'd this earthly life
 With murder's rapine and *seditious* strife,
 In everlasting darkness must she lie;
 Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*
SEDITIONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sedition*.] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.
SEDITIONOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sedition*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.